(1) Fig. 3 shows the resistance of rubidium (sample 2) at two pressures (100 and 2500 atm.) in the temperature range around the anomaly, illustrating also the thermal hysteresis effects. It appears that because of temperature hysteresis and because the anomaly has no very well defined temperature it is impossible to judge from Fig. 3 whether the temperature of the anomaly is changed by pressure. However, the measurements on sample 1, for which the anomaly is more clearly defined, indicate that if there *is* a change it is certainly small.

The effect of pressure on sample 3 was also measured. It showed a considerably larger pressure coefficient than sample 2.

(2) In the lower temperature range, illustrated in Fig. 4, one sees that the high pressure and low pressure curves cross at about 6° K. This is because although the effect of pressure on the thermal component of resistance is always to lower it, the residual resistance (see below) is raised by pressure.

At about 25° K. helium under 2500 atm. pressure solidifies. Here we have approximately constant volume conditions since the pressure-filling tube is

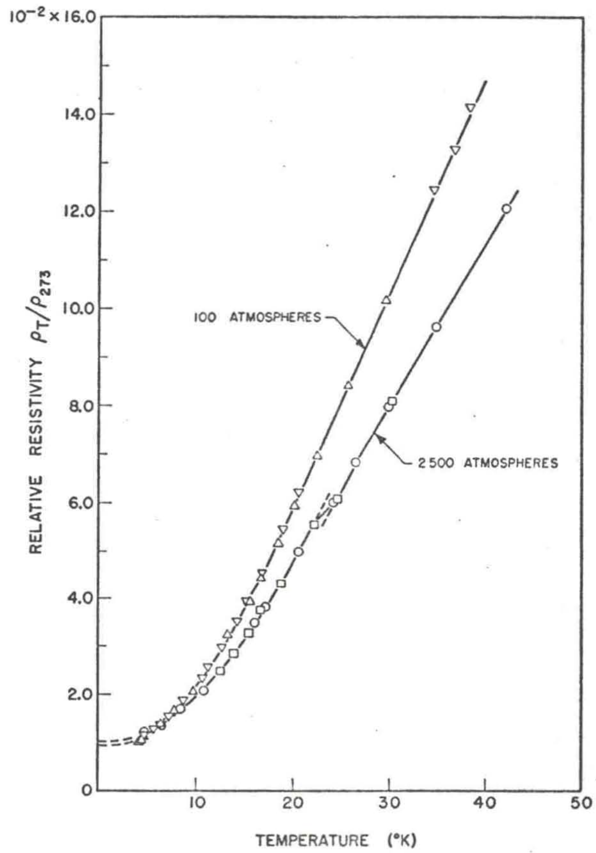

FIG. 4. The relative resistivity of a rubidium sample at low temperatures.

arranged to be slightly col
25° K. solidification of the
perature has fallen to 22° K
Dugdale and Simon 1953) a
at the lowest temperatures.

Because of the marked
resistance–temperature cur
perature region. This is sho

After the measurement
temperatures at three diff
starting conditions at the
to return to its initial valu
have been compared with
White and Woods (privat
factorily.

(3) The effect of pressu
applying the highest pres
than 25° K.) that the heli
and measuring the resista
above 25° K. and the press
was again cooled to 2° K
being raised each time to
the pressure was lowered.

From these measureme
resistivity of about +4%

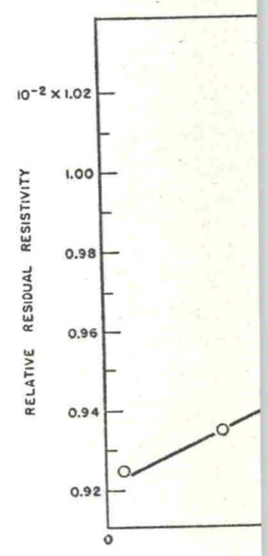

FIG. 5. The residual res